

Bid Them Begone

No amount of care can keep noxious insects out of the house, but they need not be harbored. They speedily meet their doom if you will use our

BUGICIDE BUGICIDE

freely. Kills ants, roaches, bed bugs, water bugs and all other varieties of insect intruders. Money back if it fails. 25 cents a bottle.

HILO DRUG CO., LIMITED
H. L. SHAW, - MANAGER

SERRAO LIQUOR CO. LIMITED

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS
Complete Stock of Finest Table Wines, Beers, Whiskies, Gins, Brandy and Liqueurs.
Sole Agent for
PRIMO BEER
Wholesale House:
Serrao Block, Shipman Street
Telephone No. 7

THE UNION SALOON

Always on Hand:
BEST BRANDS
Of Wines, Liquors, Beers
Mixed Drinks a Specialty
Draught and Bottled
PRIMO AND SEATTLE BEER
10c Per Glass
Shipman Street
Telephone No. 7

J. G. SERRAO, - Manager

PLANTERS' LINE

—OF—
SAILING VESSELS

Direct Line between SAN FRANCISCO AND HILO.
Bark St. Catharine, Capt. Saunders
Bark Amy Turner, Capt. Warland
Bark Martha Davis, Capt. McAllman
QUICK DISPATCH
For freight and passage apply to
WELCH & CO., Agents, San Francisco
C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Agents,
Honolulu, or

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS, HILO.

Union Barber Shop.

CANARIO & STONE, Props.
We Shave, Cut Hair and Shampoo at Let-Live Rates
All razors cleaned with antiseptics after being used.
Perfumes of the finest quality kept in stock, a trial of which is solicited.
We also take particular pains with Children's Haircutting.
UNION BUILDING, Wai'anuenue St.

WM. G. IRWIN & CO., Ltd.

Sugar Factors, Commission Agents
Sole Agents for
National Cane Shredders,
Baldwin Locomotives,
Alex. Cross & Sons' Sugar Cane and Coffee Fertilizers.

CUT GLASS

WATCHES, DIAMONDS
SILVER AND PLATED WARE
J. D. KENNEDY Jeweler

THE LABOR PROBLEM IN HAWAII A SERIOUS ONE.

Governor Carter Reports on Labor Conditions in Islands—American Homesteader and Small Farmer a Failure—Chinese and Portuguese Laborers Desired—No Relief Means Ruin to Sugar Industry.

"Most tropical sugar-growing countries either possess an indigenous laboring population, available for the cultivation of sugar cane, or have within easy reach people who are readily obtainable for tropical field work, and whose physique and constitution enable them to undertake such field work without fear of injury to their health.

"There is not such an indigenous population here to supply the demands, and the tendency of the native population is not toward field work. They make good mechanics, and a portion of these are engaged in a variety of trades, but agricultural labor appears to be distasteful to them, and the number employed on sugar estates is small. This being so, it has for many years been necessary to promote immigration of field laborers to the islands, and many countries have been drawn from. There has been regularly conducted emigration from Germany, Norway and Sweden, Azores, Madeira, Portugal, Galicia, China, Japan, and Porto Rico, besides which British, Americans, Italians, and negroes (from the United States) have come in small numbers.

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

"Under the laws of the Kingdom and later of the Republic of Hawaii, immigration from European countries was assisted by the government and industrial interests of Hawaii. Since annexation to the United States it has entirely ceased, as assisted immigration is prohibited by the United States immigration laws, and it is quite impossible to direct a voluntary immigration from Europe direct to Hawaii, the great distance and expense of transportation being insurmountable obstacles in the way of such voluntary immigration.

"So far as the Europeans and Americans are concerned, it has, with one exception, been found that they were unfitted for tropical field work; they could not and would not perform it, and never for long labor as 'field hands.' The one exception noted is that of the Portuguese from Madeira and the Azores, who showed themselves capable of performing good field work. The improved condition of their own countries no longer necessitating emigration, these people show no disposition now to come to the islands, and even if they were willing to emigrate to Hawaii the laws of the United States would hinder them from receiving that assistance without which emigration would for them be impossible. And here it may be stated that if other Europeans can be found who could endure labor in the cane fields of Hawaii, the immigration laws would render them unable. The geographical position of these islands and the great distances which such emigrants would have to travel would necessitate their being assisted in ways which are prohibited by the laws, as they cannot themselves meet the cost. Of the Portuguese who originally came to Hawaii as assisted emigrants, those who did not go to the mainland have so prospered that now they do not engage to any large extent as plantation laborers, and their children, by the aid of the excellent Hawaiian free-school system, have fitted themselves for more congenial occupation than field labor affords. * * *

NATIVE LABOR IMPOSSIBLE

"It must be remembered that the Hawaiian Islands are situated south of the Tropic of Cancer, between the nineteenth and twenty-first degrees of longitude, consequently on or about the same level with, for instance, Vera Cruz, Manzanillo, Hongkong, Bombay and Burmah, Cuba, Formosa, and Mexico City. The impossibility of securing a

sufficient supply of Hawaiian or other laborers able to endure the work in cane fields forced the planters of these islands into a reliance on China and Japan for the necessary supply. The Chinese have always proved themselves to be a law-abiding, docile, and industrious people, but the United States exclusion laws shut out this nationality from Hawaii as soon as annexation became an accomplished fact, and the only present practicable source of supply is Japan, though a small number have come from Korea.

"Since the annexation of these islands the difficulty of maintaining an adequate supply of agricultural field laborers has been very great. Chinese are absolutely prohibited, and while the Japanese still come, the number of immigrant laborers hardly balances the number of Chinese and Japanese who return monthly to their homes, and the scarcity of labor has enhanced its value.

"There exists in the minds of some, who are unfamiliar with the nature of field work in a tropical cane field, the impression that white men can perform the work, and that the proper way to conduct a sugar plantation is to divide the land into small lots and give them to white men to cultivate instead of doing the work of cultivation by day laborers working for a wage under one controlling management.

"A list of the nationalities that have tried field work in Hawaii has already been given. Today there are no white men laboring in cane fields here. Those who have tried it have never stayed by it for any length of time, and abundant evidence is forthcoming that the white man cannot and will not stand the work of tropical cane fields.

AMERICANS A FAILURE.

"Some little time ago the management of the Ewa plantation, on the island of Oahu, decided to experiment with American farmers. Fifteen families of highly respectable people were carefully selected in the Western States, and all their expenses paid to the plantation, where houses had been erected for them, each with a garden patch surrounding it, and where a large patch of 'common land' had been set apart for their use as pasture for such stock as they desired to keep. Here they were given lots to cultivate in cane, and every help was rendered in the way of plowing and preparing their fields, but notwithstanding this and all the Ewa Plantation Company expended on this effort to raise cane by white farmers, these people were not able to perform the necessary labor, and they drifted away by degrees, so that in about a year none of the fifteen families was left. Other experiments of a similar nature have been made with like results.

"In connection with the question of 'homesteading' and of encouraging small farming, it is proper here to point out that all the lands cultivated by plantation companies, who find it necessary to irrigate because of the uncertainty of the rainfall, were either arid wastes or poor pasture lands before they were acquired by these companies, who sank artesian wells, established expensive pumping plants, or constructed extensive water ditches and pipe lines, and at great cost poured water over the lands and made agriculture thereon a possibility. If development by homesteads only had been possible the lands which are now cane fields would be in their primitive condition, because their irrigation was only rendered possible by the in-

vestment of a large amount of capital.

"With the largely increased world production of sugar, it is only with difficulty that cane can be grown here with a profit. The remoteness of these islands from the world's market and the cost of production are factors to be contended with.

DESIRABLE LABORING PEOPLE.

"It would be of great advantage to the agricultural interests of these islands if the United States immigration laws could be so amended as to permit the assisting of a desirable class of Portuguese laborers from the Azores or neighboring islands, or if there could be a modification of the Chinese exclusion act permitting the immigration to these islands of a limited number of Chinese agricultural laborers, such laborers to be restricted to agricultural labor and domestic service, and strictly prohibited from engaging in mechanical and mercantile pursuits; such immigration to be so regulated that the identity of each laborer may be ascertained and a record kept thereof, and that he may be required at the end of from three to five years from the date of his arrival in these islands to depart therefrom, and that such laborer be not permitted to go from these islands to the mainland. The Organic Act takes care of this now. No Chinese can go to the mainland from Hawaii.

"Under the existing laws of immigration it is impossible to get immigrant classes from Europe or other occidental countries. Hawaii is 5,000 miles from the point where the great numbers of immigrants land in the United States. Hawaiian interests have tried the experiment of bringing immigrants from the Atlantic ports of the United States to Hawaii, and have failed. We are, therefore, forced to take immigrants from the Orient or go without, and to go without means the ruin of Hawaiian industries, a condition that the Congress of the United States cannot afford to permit, much less to exist, as it certainly would be making a failure of the industrial situation in Hawaii by the continued application of such a drastic measure. No class of American citizens would be injured by the special legislation above referred to, permitting a restricted immigration of field laborers from China; on the contrary, the interests of all Hawaiian citizens and producers, as well as of the planters themselves, would be furthered by such legislation. The population thus created would increase the Hawaiian market for American products and be for the direct interests of workmen on the Pacific coast and in all industries supplying goods to the Territory, while it would not be a competing element upon the mainland.

"By the acquisition of distant territory in the Pacific Ocean the domain of the United States is extended in such a degree that in making laws existing conditions should be recognized. In matters of immigration, the restrictions which are required for the protection of the mainland may be very injurious for distant possessions, and a distinction should be made by special legislation, so that classes not desired on the mainland can be excluded, and the distant possessions provided for as their needs may require."

Medals for Carter and Atkinson.

Two letters addressed to Governor Carter and Secretary Atkinson, written in Spanish, were received at the Capitol yesterday. Their contents translated are as follows:

"We have the honor to notify you that the Honorable Philippine International Jury for the Exposition, under the Presidency of the Secretary of War, Hon. Wm. H. Taft, has awarded you a medal of honor of the first class, with Grand Prize diploma.

"Congratulating you on this merited distinction, and acknowledging again your enthusiastic participation in literature, in which the Philippine Islands have excelled in a most notable manner, we have the honor to be,

"Very respectfully yours,
"GUSTAVO NIEDERLIEN,
"Secretary of the Superior Jury."
"LEON M. GUERRERO,
"Assistant Secretary of the Superior Jury."

The letters are a surprise to Governor Carter who is not aware of having done any work in the literary line which might merit this distinction.

WAR CABLEGRAMS.

Russians Are Repulsed.

Oku's headquarters, Manchuria, Dec. 23.—Several Russian attacks have been repulsed.

Russians Report an Advance.

Mukden, Manchuria, Dec. 23.—The Russians have advanced their siege guns four miles south.

Big Naval Battle Expected.

London, Dec. 23.—Admiral Kamimura commands the flying squadron which has gone to meet Rodjstvensky. Togo's battleship squadron, with cruisers and destroyers follows within reach by wireless. It is believed that when Kamimura sights the Russian fleet he will notify Togo, who will at once steam up and join in the battle.

China Seizes Ammunition.

Peking, Dec. 23.—The Chinese government has seized 3,000,000 rounds of rifle ammunition consigned to Russians in Tientsin and intended for Port Arthur.

Tokio, Japan, Dec. 27.—The Russians demand the restitution of the three million rounds of ammunition seized at Fengtai by the Chinese. They claim the ammunition was intended for Legation Guard and not for Port Arthur.

Japs Capture Important Point.

Tokio, Japan, Dec. 24.—The Japanese forces at Port Arthur have captured Hanyangshakou Heights. General Koudratneko has been killed and General Fock wounded.

Admiral Togo is withdrawing his vessels and the Japanese batteries are reaching the Sevastopol. It is expected they will be able to destroy the vessel.

Freedom of Travel Stopped.

St. Petersburg, Russia, Dec. 24.—Russia is preparing to abolish the passport system.

Russian Reforms.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 24.—The projected reforms include an extension of the power of the Zemstvos and an increase in the powers of the Land Council, thus crystallizing the views of the Witte Commission.

Czar Issues Edict.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 26.—The Czar has issued a reform ukase. He promises the enforcement of existing laws, assures the Zemstvos of the extension of the sphere of self-government, promulgates a workingman's insurance plan, and extends the liberty of the press.

Russians Make No Reply.

Shanghai, Dec. 26.—The Russian consul at this place has not replied to the demand made by the Taotai of Shanghai for the surrender of the Russian sailor of the cruiser Askold, for the murder of a Chinese on December 15.

Japs Were Surprised.

Mukden, Dec. 26.—Volunteers crossed the Shakhe river yesterday and surprised and killed 100 Japanese.

Will View the Siege.

Tokio, Dec. 26.—The Manshu Maru has sailed for Port Arthur with members of the Diet to view the progress of the siege.

Capture Strong Positions.

Chefoo, Dec. 26.—It is reported that the Japanese have captured strong positions behind Haotishan, cutting off the supply bases of the Russian main force. The Japanese attacked the northern defenses on the 22nd and suffered heavy loss.

Subscribe for the TRIBUNE. Subscription \$2.50 a year.

For Elegant
Society Stationery
Invitations Programs Announcements
Call at Tribune Office

Impure Blood

When the blood is pure and the bowels are regular, there need be but little fear of sickness. Keep two grand medicines in the house; and use them when you first begin to feel poorly. Recovery will be prompt, and serious sickness prevented.



Mr. Fred Pierce, who resides at South Terrace, Adelaide, So. Australia, sends this letter with his photograph.

"For some years I have been a boundary rider on some of the far northern sheep and cattle stations. I had severe attacks of indigestion, and my blood would often get very thick. My skin would be covered with blotches, and my general health greatly affected. Whenever these attacks would come I would procure Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills. I always found that the Sarsaparilla would quickly purify my blood and strengthen my digestion; while the pills would correct my constipation and biliousness."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

For Sale by HILO DRUG COMPANY

Matson Navigation Co.

The only Direct Line between San Francisco and Hilo, comprising the following Fast Sailors



Steamer ENTERPRISE

Bark ANNIE JOHNSON
Bark SANTIAGO
Bark RODERICK DHU
Bark MARION CHILCOTT
Ship FALLS OF CLYDE
Tug CHAS. COUSSELMAN
Launch LURLINE

and other Specially Chartered vessels makes this trip with at least one of these boats each month, carrying both Freight and Passengers.

For dates of sailing and terms, Call upon,

Jno. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.,

Agents,
327 Market St., San Francisco.
R. T. GUARD, Agent,
HILO, HAWAII.

THE WIRELESS

GIVES UNEXCELLED SERVICE

Prompt Delivery and Accuracy Guaranteed

FOR RATES, BLANKS, ETC. APPLY TO

E. E. RICHARDS
AGENT INTER-ISLAND TELEGRAPH CO., HILO.

Waiakea Boat House

R. A. LUCAS & CO., Prop'rs.
WAIAKEA BRIDGE, HILO

HAVE NOW A FLEET OF

Gasoline Launches and Small Boats

FOR PUBLIC HIRE

1 passengers and baggage taken to and from vessels in the harbor at reasonable rates. Launches and rowboats to hire for private picnics and moonlight rides.

RING UP ON TELEPHONE

AGENTS FOR

Wolverine Gasoline Engine

Self-starter and reversible engine. In practicability it is equal to the steam engine. Sizes from 1 1/2 h. p. upwards. Boats fitted with this engine or frames of any size to order. For particulars apply to
R. A. LUCAS Manager